

## Methods of asepsis for *in vitro* establishment and germination of *Eucalyptus grandis*

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### ABSTRACT

Technical and scientific studies have been conducted for the cultivation of *Eucalyptus*, with special attention to large-scale clonal propagation. However, in some studies are necessary to obtain aseptic material from seeds, and as far as we are aware efficient protocols of asepsis for this purpose are still not available. Therefore, this study aimed to define a protocol for sterilization of seeds of *Eucalyptus grandis* for *in vitro* establishment and germination. Four methods of sterilization were tested using different application sequences of the disinfectants, as benomyl fungicide, hydroalcoholic solution (70% v/v) and sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl). The experiment was conducted in completely randomized design with five repetitions. The percentage of establishment and contamination were evaluated at the end of the experiment. Washing with sterile water and 70% alcohol for 30 s, 2.5% sodium hypochlorite for 20 min, 1% benomyl for 20 min and three washes with sterile water was the best method found, accounting to 87.5% of establishment.

**Key words:** Disinfestation of seeds, water-alcohol solution, sodium hypochlorite, *in vitro* culture

### INTRODUCTION

Currently, there are several protocols for aseptic micropropagation establishment of different types of explants of *Eucalyptus* (Alves et al., 2004; Bandeira et al., 2006; Brondani et al., 2009; Aggarwal et al., 2010; Huang et al., 2010). However, there are papers that do not elucidate clearly the process of disinfection of seeds for germination *in vitro* to obtain aseptic seedlings (Souza et al., 1999; Basso et al., 2007). The process for the establishment of *Eucalyptus in vitro* using seeds has been laborious mainly due to the size of them and the method of processing that generate a mixture with high amount of inert materials, which may be responsible for the simultaneous inoculation of bacteria and fungi, and in turn delay in the establishment of seed culture medium *in vitro*.

*In vitro* tissue culture is important to offer high rates of multiplication from segments of tissue,

however it is also an efficient tool for obtaining large numbers of individuals free of contaminating sources (Dutra et al., 2009; Hossain et al., 2010; Hung and Trueman, 2010; Silva et al., 2010; Silva et al., 2011). Since the seeds of *Eucalyptus* are subjected to intense exchange of germplasm, methods of seed cultivation *in vitro* offer alternatives to mitigate these problems, limiting the spread of pests and diseases such as rust. Additionally, *in vitro* germination methods can be applied to the improvement of biotechnology techniques, such as the proliferation of hybrids, selected genotypes and the development of new cultivars from bioengineering techniques.

The benomyl fungicide (methyl 1-butyl-carbomyl 2-benzimidazole carbamate) has been recommended for the control of various fungi such as *Pestalotiopsis* sp., *Cladosporium cladosporioides*, *Phoma* sp., *Alternaria* sp., *Botryodiplodia* sp., *Drechslera* sp., *Curvularia* sp.,

*Aspergillus* sp., *Epicoccum* sp. and *Penicillium* sp. (Lisbon-Padulla et al., 2009) and it is considered a systemic fungicide that is absorbed and translocated by plant cells and organs, protecting the culture medium as well the plant material (Yang, 1976). When compared with other active ingredients of fungicides, *benomyl* is the most effective in the treatment of radish seeds (*Raphanus sativus*) and carrot (*Daucus carota*), presenting the lower percentage of infestation *in vitro* (Boughalleb et al., 2006). However, as far as we are aware there are no reports that relate the use of this fungicide with the *in vitro* establishment of seeds of *Eucalyptus*. There are only reports that use *benomyl* for treatment of fungal attack on leaves (Carnegie and Ades, 2003) and stems of *Eucalyptus* (Carrero et al., 2003). Additionally, bacterial contamination can also affect the *in vitro* cultivation and limit the growth of the explants (Brondani et al., 2010). Therefore, it is necessary to develop efficient protocols for success during the *in vitro* introduction, considering the type and source of explant. Additional treatments with sodium hypochlorite (2.5% of active chlorine) and water-alcohol solutions are used for the process of aseptic explants of *Eucalyptus* (Brondani et al., 2009; Dutra et al., 2009), however the concentrations, the sequence of treatments and the time of exposure to aseptic agents should be established to eliminate fungi and bacteria efficiently and at the same time, preventing the failure of the explants. For tissue culture, in which specific steps are required to obtain disinfected materials under *in*

*vitro* conditions, the sources of contamination substantially limit the establishment of seeds. However, inoculums can be adhered to their surfaces and also can be found internally, either in the tegument or embryo (Netto and Faiad, 1995). For this reason, it is important to study the use of a systemic fungicide, as *benomyl*, for the process of disinfection of seeds, as well as the action of sodium hypochlorite and water-alcohol solutions. The sequence and timing of exposure to each aseptic agent can influence different responses to the *in vitro* establishment.

Therefore, the present study intended to determine an efficient protocol for sterilization of seeds of *Eucalyptus grandis* aiming the *in vitro* establishment and germination.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Source material

Seeds of *Eucalyptus grandis* W. Hill. Ex Maiden were collected from a Seed Orchard (SO) located at the Anhembi-SP, Brazil. The SO belongs to the Institute of Research and Forestry Studies – Instituto de Pesquisa e Estudos Florestais (IPEF). The cultivar was identified as LCFA001 A11A21 cultivar, which corresponded to the lot AN0166N01 collection of the 2007 harvest.

### Treatments

Treatments were four seed sterilization procedures for the establishment *in vitro*, and the sequence of steps are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Treatments of asepsis for *in vitro* establishment and germination of *Eucalyptus grandis* seeds.

Treatments	Sequences of steps*									
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>
Asepsis 1	A	B	C	D	C	E	C	C	C	–
Asepsis 2	A	C	D	C	E	C	B	C	C	C
Asepsis 3	A	C	D	C	B	C	E	C	C	C
Asepsis 4	A	C	B	C	E	C	C	C	–	–

\*A = water for 15 minutes; B = immersion in *benomyl* fungicide at 1% for 20 min with deionized and autoclaved water; C = washing with deionized and autoclaved water; D = immersion in water-alcohol solution at 70% for 30 seconds; E = immersion in sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) solution at 2.5% of active chlorine for 20 minutes.

### Preparation of culture medium

The MS medium (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) was supplemented with 30 g.L<sup>-1</sup> sucrose and 9 g.L<sup>-1</sup> agar. The pH was adjusted to 5.8 with KOH (1M) and/or HCl (1M) before adding the agar. After this

step, the culture medium was autoclaved for 20 minutes at 121 °C (1 kgf.cm<sup>-2</sup>). The culture medium was not supplemented with growth regulators.

### Experimental unit and growing conditions

The experimental unit was a glass (7 x 6.5 cm) containing 40 mL of culture medium and about 0.40 grams of seeds, which were arranged randomly on the surface of the culture medium.

The experimental units were placed in a growth chamber at temperature of 25 °C ( $\pm 2$  °C), photoperiod of 12 hours and light intensity of 40  $\mu\text{mol.m}^{-2}.\text{s}^{-1}$ .

### Variables analyzed

After 18 days in culture, we analyzed the percentage of fungal and bacterial contamination, oxidation and *in vitro* establishment using the criteria of presence and absence. It was considered established, the experimental units free from contamination.

### Experimental design

The experiment was conducted in a randomized design, testing four treatments to establish seeds *in vitro* (Table 1) and five replications.

### Data analysis

The data were subjected to Hartley test ( $P < 0.05$ ) to verify the homogeneity of variance between treatments. We also analyzed the variance (ANOVA,  $P < 0.01$  and  $P < 0.05$ ) and, according to significance, means were compared by Tukey test ( $P < 0.05$ ). We used the SOC software (EMBRAPA, 1990) to achieve the statistical procedures.

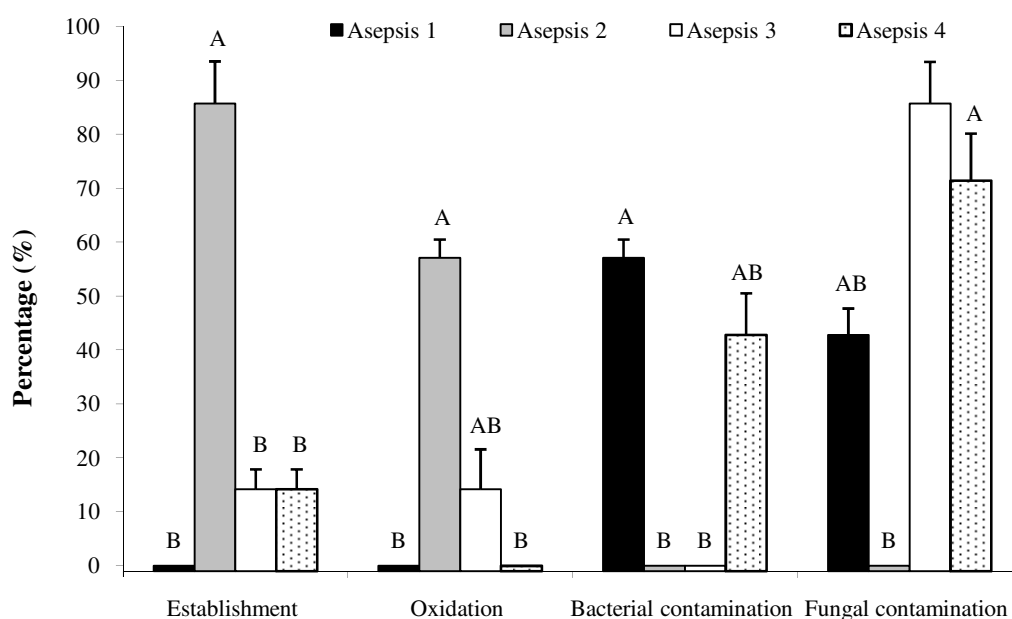
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the variance analysis, the effect of four different ordinations of asepsis was highly significant for the establishment of seeds of *Eucalyptus grandis* (Table 2). Note that the bacterial and fungal contamination influenced the establishment of the seeds significantly (Figure 1), and the asepsis 2 (wash with water followed by 70% ethanol for 30 s, 2.5% sodium hypochlorite for 20 min and *benomyl* fungicide 1% for 20 min as a final disinfectant) was the best method observed (87.5% of establishment), differing significantly from the others. The same method also resulted in an increase in oxidation, but it did not affect the establishment and germination.

**Table 2.** Variance analysis for the establishment (EST), oxidation (OXI), bacterial contamination (BAC) and fungal contamination (FUN) of *Eucalyptus grandis* seeds inoculated on MS medium, 18 days after the introduction.

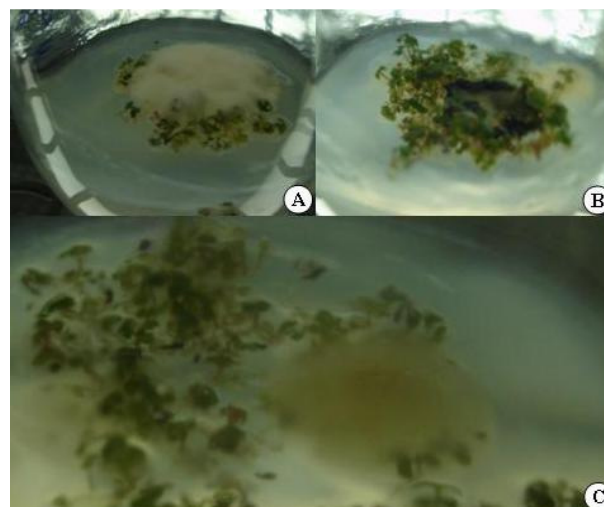
Variation Causes	GL	Mean Squares			
		EST	OXI	BAC	FUN
Treatment	3	1.0476**	0.5119**	0.6071*	1.0000**
Residue	24	0.1071	0.1071	0.1428	0.1667
Mean (%)	–	28.6	17.9	25.0	50.0
CV (%)	–	22.45	25.58	14.66	21.22

\* and \*\* significant value at 5% and 1% level of probability, respectively.



**Figure 1** - Mean values of percentage of establishment (EST), oxidation (OXI), bacterial contamination (BAC) and fungal contamination (FUN) of *Eucalyptus grandis* seeds in relation to treatments. Averages with the same letter within each trait, did not differ significantly by Tukey test at 5% probability of error. The steps of the methods of asepsis 1, 2, 3 and 4 are shown in Table 1.

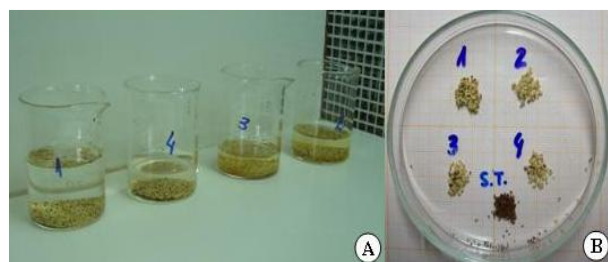
The method of sterilization with the lowest establishment (0%) was the first method (washing with water followed by *benomyl* 1% for 20 min, 70% alcohol for 30 s and 2.5% sodium hypochlorite as a final disinfectant for 20 min), which exhibited the highest bacterial contamination (57.1%) and also high fungal contamination (42.8%), whose results suggest that such a method should not be used and we do not recommend. Methods 3 and 4 presented low percentage of establishment (14.2%) being lower than the second method (Figures 2 and 3). It was also observed that the third method tested (washing with water followed by 70% ethanol for 30 s, *benomyl* 1% for 20 min and 2.5% sodium hypochlorite as a final disinfectant for 20 minutes), resulted in the highest fungal contamination (85.7%), but on the other hand it was the one with the lowest bacterial contamination (0%). Finally, method 4 (washing with water followed by *benomyl* 1% for 20 min and 2.5% sodium hypochlorite as a final disinfectant for 20 minutes) also failed to completely eliminate contamination, resulting in high bacterial contamination (42.8%) and high fungal contamination (71.4%).



**Figure 2** - Contamination by fungus using the method 3 of asepsis (A) and method 4 (B); bacterial contamination found in the method 1 of asepsis (C).



**Figure 3** - Establishment of *Eucalyptus grandis* seedlings after 26 days using the method 2 of asepsis which was the best method observed (A) and (B).



**Figure 4** - Treatments of asepsis after application of sodium hypochlorite (A); comparison of *Eucalyptus grandis* treated (1, 2, 3 and 4) between the seeds of *Eucalyptus grandis* without treatment (S.T.), showing the discoloration caused by the removal of seed tegument after application of hypochlorite (B).

On the other hand, we also observed that the method 2 of sterilization had the highest percentage of oxidation (darkening of the medium), although it did not affect the establishment of seeds of *Eucalyptus grandis*. Such a level of oxidation can be explained because of the action of *benomyl* that was potentiated by this method. No other reports were found in respect to cellular oxidation caused by *benomyl*, however Ray (1984) reported that the fungicide is responsible for the oxidation of sulfur to sulfate leading to the acidification of the soil by the change in pH. The oxidation of sulfur to sulfate allows the sulfur to be more available to plants since they cannot uptake the elemental form (Bonato et al., 1998). Consequently, the oxidation does not affect the establishment, since sulfur is an essential element, component of an essential amino acid (methionine), which is also part of a nonessential amino acid, the cysteine (Azevedo et al., 1997; Azevedo and Arruda, 2010).

## CONCLUSIONS

We do not recommend the use of *benomyl* in stages prior to the use of sodium hypochlorite for disinfection of *Eucalyptus grandis* seeds, because this method of sterilization was not effective.

The best method for *in vitro* establishment and germination of seeds of *Eucalyptus grandis* was washing with water followed by 70% ethanol for 30 s, 2.5% sodium hypochlorite for 20 min, 1% *benomyl* for 20 min and three washes with deionized and autoclaved water.

The oxidation observed in the treatment which uses the *benomyl* after the hypochlorite does not affect the establishment since the oxidation may be occurring in elemental sulfur resulting sulfate, which is actually benefic to the plants.

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## RESUMO

Muitos estudos técnicos e científicos têm sido realizados para a cultura do eucalipto, principalmente no que tange a área da propagação clonal em larga escala. Entretanto, em alguns estudos são necessários a obtenção de materiais assépticos via sementes, e para tal finalidade não se encontram protocolos eficientes de assepsia. Visto essa problemática, o presente estudo teve como objetivo a definição de um protocolo para assepsia de sementes de *Eucalyptus grandis* para o estabelecimento e germinação *in vitro*. Foram testados quatro métodos de assepsia utilizando fungicida a base de *benomyl*, solução hidroalcoólica (70% v/v) e hipoclorito de sódio (NaOCl), alternando a ordem de aplicação. O experimento foi conduzido no delineamento inteiramente casualizado com cinco repetições. A porcentagem de estabelecimento e contaminação foram avaliadas ao final do experimento. O melhor método encontrado foi aquele em que se utilizou a sequência de lavagem com água esterilizada seguida de álcool 70% por 30 s, hipoclorito de sódio à 2,5% por 20 min, fungicida a base de *benomyl* 1% por 20 min e três lavagens com água esterilizada, correspondendo a 87,5% de estabelecimento.

**Palavras-chave:** Desinfestação de sementes, solução hidroalcoólica, hipoclorito de sódio, cultivo *in vitro*

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